





## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on  
WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1920,  
commencing at 2.45 p.m.at No. 2 Hart Avenue, Kowloon.  
A Quantity of  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from Tuesday, the 17th.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1920.on  
WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1920,  
commencing at 11 a.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
16 Noiseless Typewriters,  
3 sheets Rubber,  
24 doz. Ayres Tennis Balls,  
30 doz. Davis Tennis Balls,  
1 Dictaphone,  
100 Kegs White Zinc,  
50 casks Red Oxide Powder,  
200 Kegs Red Oxide Paint,  
15 Kegs Green Paint,  
3 cases Petroleum Burners,  
73 Pairs Gent's & Lady's boots &  
Shoes.Also  
A Quantity of Sundry Office &  
Household Furniture.Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.on  
FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,  
at 12 o'clock (noon).at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
(For Account of the "Concerned"),  
The Wreck of the  
S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"  
as she now lies off the Lema Islands.Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when  
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.  
LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1920.

## Burglar and Fire-resisting

## SAFES

"Prevention is better  
than Cure."The Undersigned have just  
received a new consignment of  
Milner's Safes.LAMMERT BROS.,  
Duddell Street.

## THE CLEANING OF

## SUMMER FROCKS

is an important matter and we make  
a speciality of refashioning light  
frocks and costumes so that they  
keep clean longer than when treated  
by ordinary methods.  
Our processes are thorough and  
reliable. Our facilities and re-  
sources enable us to carry out all  
work quickly and our charges are  
really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

## "JUST LIKE NEW!"

A Suit cleaned and pressed in the  
"Diamond Way" really does look  
"Just like new." All spots, stains  
and other marks of wear are removed  
and the shape is restored by careful  
tailor-presing.

Cleaners &amp; Dyers.

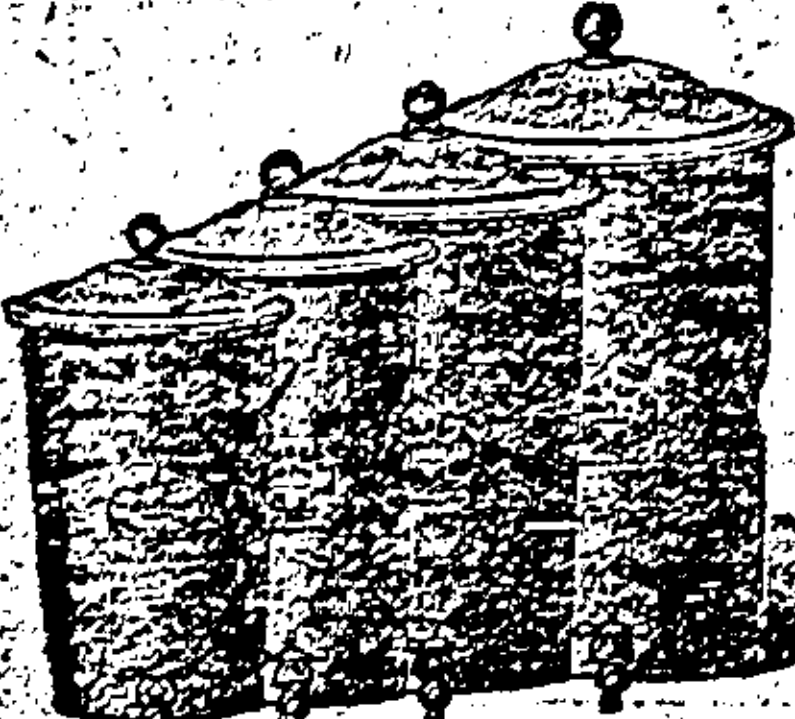
The Diamond Dyeing and  
Drycleaning Co.  
Agent CASSIM AHMED.  
General Dealer,  
22, 24, Wellington Street.  
Branch 23, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Just arrived

a large assortment of

## FILTERS

1 1/2 Gallons up to 4 gallons



C. E. WARREN &amp; CO., LTD.

Nos. 30 & 32 The Arcade Road Central,  
Established 1910

## INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO  
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment  
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive  
food for Infants which keeps good in  
quality during Hot weather (2) LAC-  
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the  
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)  
MILFORD-MCGRATH FLUID INSECT-  
ICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying  
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all  
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and  
(4) JOHN CARILL'S GOLDEN  
FLEECE MAGIC and CINDERELLA  
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in  
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-  
spection and Enquiries are cordially  
invited.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,  
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.  
Nos. 47 & 49, Cross Street, Hongkong.  
Telephone No. 1221.

理代泰豐

LAWN  
GRASS SEEDSGrass is Mother Nature's  
Carpet provided to cover  
the ground. If there is  
an abundance of soft  
green grass your home  
will not only be more  
pleasing but it will also  
be more valuable.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN FLOWER AND  
VEGETABLE SEEDS, POSTAGE  
STAMPS, TOYS, &c.  
No. 10, Wynham Street,  
P. O. Box 620, Hongkong.

## JAPANESE "AKARI"

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

## MESSAGE HALL

Graduate from Nippon Massage School.  
Mrs. HAN INOUECHI.  
Phone No. 1924. 25, Stanley Street,  
Kowloon.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for  
Sciatica. No. 4 for Neuralgia. No. 5 for  
Migraine. No. 6 for Headache. No. 7 for  
Stomachic. No. 8 for Indigestion. No. 9 for  
Constipation. No. 10 for Diarrhoea. No. 11 for  
Hemorrhoids. No. 12 for Piles. No. 13 for  
Fistula. No. 14 for Cancer. No. 15 for  
Syphilis. No. 16 for Gonorrhea. No. 17 for  
Chancres. No. 18 for Scabies. No. 19 for  
Eczema. No. 20 for Psoriasis. No. 21 for  
Vitiligo. No. 22 for Alopecia. No. 23 for  
Leucorrhoea. No. 24 for Menstrual  
Pain. No. 25 for Premenstrual  
Syndrome. No. 26 for Menopausal  
Symptoms. No. 27 for Infertility. No. 28 for  
Miscarriage. No. 29 for Stillbirth. No. 30 for  
Postnatal Depression. No. 31 for  
Anxiety. No. 32 for Depression. No. 33 for  
Hysteria. No. 34 for Epilepsy. No. 35 for  
Parkinson's Disease. No. 36 for  
Alzheimer's Disease. No. 37 for  
Dementia. No. 38 for Schizophrenia. No. 39 for  
Bipolar Disorder. No. 40 for Major  
Depressive Disorder. No. 41 for  
Bipolar Disorder. No. 42 for  
Schizophrenia. No. 43 for  
Bipolar Disorder. No. 44 for  
Schizophrenia. No. 45 for  
Bipolar Disorder. No. 46 for  
Schizophrenia. No. 47 for  
Bipolar Disorder. No. 48 for  
Schizophrenia. No. 49 for  
Bipolar Disorder. No. 50 for  
Schizophrenia.

## ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSUBI BUREAU SAISHAThe "Three Castles"  
Cigarettes

FOR EVERYDAY

SMOKING.



This Advertisement is Licensed by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## THE WORLD HAS MOVED!

## REPLY TO DEAN INGE.

"Dean Inge's pessimistic account  
of human progress should not be  
allowed to pass unchallenged. It  
should be a matter of great thank-  
sgiving and of much rejoicing to look  
back over a century of England. An  
article in the *Daily Chronicle* sug-  
gested that the Dean dwelt rather  
among books, and those of ancient  
times, than with men and women  
who could tell a very different story."  
"It has been a custom of mine to  
ask old people the question, 'Is the  
world better or worse than when you  
were young?' The answer has al-  
ways been the same in effect—it is  
another world. It was to an old  
woman who had lived at the turnpike  
gate all her days, and could look back  
over eighty years, that I put the  
question some thirty years ago. It  
was in the West Country—the turn-  
pike gate stood at the end of a  
bridge over which all the traffic for  
miles around had to pass. 'I can't  
see much difference,' said she, 'be-  
tween then and now—not much  
better and not much worse.'"

## IT'S ANOTHER WORLD.

"Life with her had gone by in days,  
and she had never stayed to compare  
the year. 'But,' said I, 'tell me,  
when you were a girl how many  
drunken farmers have you seen go-  
ing home of a market night?' She  
stopped a moment. 'Why, there was  
scores.' 'How many are there now?'  
Again she stopped as if to count.  
'There's only one—of course, if you  
do mean things like that—why you  
might call it another world.'"I asked an old gentleman of  
eighty. We had come up a steep  
hill, and he stayed a moment, and  
put his hands on his shoulders. The  
tears came into his eyes as he spoke.  
'Oh, it is another world—another  
world; I do not say this: I was a boy  
when I have been Christianised, but  
I do say it has been humanised. I  
myself saw a woman stripped to the  
waist and tied to a cart tail and  
whipped through the streets of Kid-  
derminster for stealing.'"

## THE GREAT INSTITUTIONS.

"It is another world. Think of  
the great institutions for the welfare  
of the people that have been com-  
menced within the last fifty or sixty  
years—the Society for the Prevention  
of Cruelty to Animals. Think of the  
orphanages—Dr. Barnardo's and the  
National Children's Home; the Home  
for Incurables, and 'a host of  
others. The Old Age Pension is in  
itself a miracle of blessed progress.  
The more humane treatment of  
prisoners, the Police Court Missionary,  
are instances of a new spirit that  
could find a score of other illustra-  
tions. Indeed, one is bewildered in  
trying to select the most striking  
illustrations of progress. Think of  
the hospitals, the Red Cross Services,  
the hosts of nurses and doctors, theskill in ministering to the sick, and  
in caring for the blind and the maim-  
ed, during and since the war. It all  
belongs to the last few years."

## CHILDREN FOR FACTORIES.

"It is but a hundred years ago  
that every week a wagon-load of  
little children were sent from the  
London workhouses to work in  
Lancashire cotton factories from five  
in the morning to seven or eight at  
night; and in the case of one work-  
house the condition was made that  
in every wagon-load of children there  
should be one idiot child. (See  
Lecky.) We find as late as 1846  
that a soldier was flogged till he  
died. Lord Palmerston resisted the  
proposal that the punishment of a  
soldier or a sailor should be limited  
to a hundred lashes. Slavery existed  
in Scotland down to the dawn of the  
nineteenth century. Colliers and  
salters were slaves bought and sold  
with the works at which they  
laboured.""Think of all the coal of the  
country being brought up ladders by  
women with baskets on their backs,  
often stripped to the waist. They  
dragged about little wagons by a  
chain fastened round them; crawling  
on hands and feet in the darkness of  
the mine. Children of six were regu-  
larly employed. 'I was one of  
em,' said an old man to me in  
South Wales. 'I was one of 'em—  
had half-a-crown a week'—and had  
to pay for the oil for my lamp out  
of that.' The Act which prohibited  
working people by threat of imprison-  
ment from entering into any com-  
bination to raise wages or to reduce  
the hours of labour remained in force  
until 1824."

## HANGED FOR NOTHING.

"The terrible brutality of a  
hundred years ago is appalling.  
There were two hundred and  
twenty-three offences for which  
one could be hanged. If a  
man injured Westminster Bridge he  
was hanged. If he appeared dis-  
guised in a public road he was hanged.  
If he cut down a young tree he was  
hanged. If he shot at a rabbit he  
was hanged. If he stole anything  
over five shillings he was hanged. In  
1816 there were at one time fifty  
eight persons under sentence of death,  
one a child of ten years of age. In  
the life of Mrs. Fry the story is told  
of a child of eight who broke a  
window and stole two-pennyworth of  
sweets and was sentenced to be  
hanged.""No, no, Mr. Dean! Thank God,  
it is another world."

## TEETHING CHILDREN.

"Nothing children have more or less  
diarrhoea, which can be controlled  
by giving Chamberlain's Colic and  
Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary  
is to give the prescribed dose after each  
operation of the bowels more than  
usual, and then a few drops to cleanse  
the system. It is safe and sure. Even  
the most severe and dangerous cases are  
quickly cured by it. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers."MONSTER-TURTLE  
CAUGHT.

SAID TO BE 10,000 YEARS OLD.

A sea turtle, 6 feet long and 5 feet  
wide, was caught by the people of  
Yoshizaki-mura in Mie-ken, south of  
Osaka. The monster's mouth was 12  
inches in diameter.It was first discovered by Mrs.  
Takakura in a large pond, formed by  
an arm of the sea. She reported it  
to her husband who came with about  
thirty young men. At first no one  
dared come near the turtle, as it was  
of such unusual size. After consid-  
erable difficulty, it was captured and is  
now attracting large crowds of specta-  
tors.The village people believe that the  
turtle is 10,000 years old, the tradi-  
tional limit set as the life of a turtle.  
The proverb says, "Tsuru wa sen-  
nen, kame wa man nen," which  
means "The stork lives for 1,000  
years and the turtle for 10,000." This  
is why artificial representations of  
storks and turtles are given at wed-  
dings, New Year's, and other happy  
occasions.HOW DOCTORS KEEP  
WELL.Rules They Recommend and  
Follow."Eat enough food, but never too  
much at any one meal; keep the win-  
dows of your living rooms open day  
and night; take as much exercise as  
you can in the open air, and be care-  
ful to keep your blood in good con-  
dition." These are the simple rules of life  
which most doctors recommend and  
follow, and which enable them to keep  
in good health, although constantly  
working in the midst of infection and  
disease.  
The state of the blood is of the first  
importance, and many men and women  
suffer from experience that Dr. Wil-  
liams' pink pills, the world-renowned  
blood and nerve tonic, are all that is  
necessary to keep the blood rich and  
red, and in fit condition to safeguard  
the system against ill-health. These  
pills act directly on the blood, they  
purify and enrich the blood, and make  
blood at every dose. It is in this way  
that they have cured throughout the  
world during the past thirty years al-  
most countless thousands of cases of  
anemia, general debility, indigestion,  
nervous weakness, rheumatism, tri-  
cyclic neuralgia, dizziness, skin com-  
plaints. They are known by women as  
being the one great remedy for the  
special ailments of their sex.  
If you are run-down, or if you are  
suffering from any form of ill-health  
due to vitiated blood or disordered  
nerves, give Dr. Williams' pink pills  
for pale people a trial at once and see  
how quickly improvement will follow.  
They are obtainable from dealers every-  
where, or at \$1.00 the bottle, \$3.00 for  
six bottles, post free, from the Dr.  
Williams' Medicine Co., 95, N. 2nd  
Street, New York.

## NOTICES.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,  
EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY  
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being  
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary  
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.  
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.  
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.  
CO., LTD.HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Cross Street  
Central, Tel. No. 1221.  
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.  
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing King Street, Causeway Bay  
and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

## FURNITURE.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,  
HOTELS & SHIPS.BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, UPHOLSTERY,  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,  
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.

## CHEONG LEE &amp; CO.

TEL. No. 801. HEAD OFFICE, 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
CABLE ADDRESS "CHEONGLEE" A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. E. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
All European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout, Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

## 108 HODGE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 44 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE"  
J. H. OXERREY, Proprietor.

Tel. No. 3028 BOSTON CANDY STORE 12 Queen's Rd. O.

Candies Ices Soda CALL BETWEEN ACTS. Cigars and Cigarettes. TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

TANG YUE, DENTIST, 14, The Arcade Road, Kowloon. FRENCH LESSONS, G. MOUTON, 15, The Arcade Road, Kowloon.



**HUGHES & HOUGH**

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

**PROPRIETORS**

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cedar used

Refrigerators

A. &amp; C. 4th &amp; 5th Editions.

A 1. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"HONGKONG"

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

The Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

**TUESDAY,**

August 17, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c. comprising:-

Chamberlain's, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood White Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (from Teakwood), Sideboards, Dining room Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Cesspits, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps and Fans, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also  
One Good Piano, (by Allison, London), 1 Enamelled Bath, American Ice Chest, 1 Radio, and 1 large Tintin Chest, (new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 11, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

**TUESDAY,**

August 17, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Small Consignment of  
**WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,**  
Comprising:-

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Linen, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also  
A few lots of Below Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And  
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars. (All new goods and in small lots.) Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 11, 1920.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional

TELEPHONE and clients can now ring up No. 432 or 3552.

**MARTIN'S****APIOL & STEEL****PILLS**

A French Remedy for the Urinary System

It is the only medicine which cures the Urinary System

It is the only medicine which cures the Urinary System

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**WANT****ADVERTISEMENTS**

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,

\$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents

for 3 insertions.

**FOR SALE**

FOR SALE—No. 1 Stewart Terrace, St. The Peak. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

**INTIMATIONS.**

St. John's Cathedral  
TO-NIGHT, Aug. 16th.

at 9.15 p.m.

**ORGAN RECITAL**

Vocalists

Mr. E. T. CROCKER,

Mr. HOWARD FRANKLIN.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE

DOLLAR per Share for the six

months ending 30th June, 1920, will be

PAYABLE ON TUESDAY, August 10th,

on which date Dividend Warrants may be

obtained on application at the Com-

pany's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the

Company will be CLOSED ON TUES-

DAY, August 10th, both days inclusive,

during which period no Transfer of

Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

**JOHN ARNOLD,**

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 17, 1920.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-****FACTURING COMPANY, LTD.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE

DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for

account 1920 will be payable on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th August,

1920. Shareholders are requested

to apply for Dividend Warrants at

the Company's Office, St. George's

Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the

Company will be CLOSED from

Saturday, 21st August, 1920, to

Wednesday, the 25th August, 1920,

both days inclusive.

**SEEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

**NOTICE.**

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Almeida Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of **HIPTOOLA & CO.**

I am showing new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.

Inspection is cordially invited.  
**HIPTOOLA,**  
Milliner and Draper.

Hongkong, July 29, 1920.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

"ELLERMAN LINE"  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

"THE Steamship"  
"SWAZI."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th August will be subject to suit.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 20th August, 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined, on 12th inst. between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**THE BANK LINE LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, August 6, 1920.

**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE POLISH SITUATION.**

LONDON, August 15th. The political situation is considerably eased today by the French Foreign Office statement that France will not take any steps to furnish General Wrangel with military aid until after an exchange of views with Great Britain. This appears completely to alter the position, for hitherto the impression was that France had decided to aid him whatever the outcome of the Minsk conference. In view of this development it is believed that the House of Commons on Monday that the House is closed and that the Allies are united on the policy which will be adopted towards Russia.

WASHINGTON, August 14th. Although there is little doubt that America's sympathies incline towards General Wrangel, the Government will probably withhold recognition unless it becomes necessary to establish direct contact when the recognition will be merely of a provisional Government. It appears still uncertain regarding Poland, and awaits suggestions from other Governments in reply to the recent Note.

WASHINGTON, August 15th. It is announced that Mr. Robbins, the Government expert in Near Eastern affairs, accompanied Mr. Gibson to Warsaw. He will sail as soon as possible.

LONDON, August 15th. The national conference of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress was attended by 1,044 delegates and adopted a resolution pledging itself to resist any and every form of military and naval intervention against Soviet Russia, and authorizing the Council of Action to call a strike, if necessary to enforce the pledge.

LONDON, August 15th. Organized Labour's ultimatum to the Government is a challenge to wreck the British Constitution, if necessary, in order to prevent war with Russia. Moreover, today, Labour pledged itself to a national revolution, unless the Government removes all traces of the blocking policy against Russia and establishes direct trade and commerce with it. There seems no doubt that extremists have captured Labour and stamped the movement into saying that it would have revolution not a mere strike to save Red Russia.

Labour further refuses to be associated with any alliance between Great Britain, France or any other country which commits it to support General Wrangel and Poland or supply munitions and war material for any form of attack upon Russia. The conference has instructed the Council of Action to remain in being until they have secured (1) absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Great Britain shall not be used to support any naval and military effort against the Soviet Government, (2) the withdrawal of all British naval forces operating as a blocking influence against Russia, and (3) the recognition of the Russian Soviet Government and the establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia.

LONDON, August 15th. Reuter learns that the statement that Mr. Lloyd George advised the Poles that the Russian terms were fair and they ought to be accepted is incorrect. The communication addressed to Warsaw which was delivered at a meeting of the Cabinet did not advise the Poles to accept the terms, but only informed that the Soviet terms were bona fide, the Government believed that the British people would not approve of a declaration of war in order to obtain better terms for Poland.

PARIS, August 15th. The Foreign Office points out that the recognition of General Wrangel does not imply any question of military assistance, which will not be given until after an exchange of views with Great Britain.

PARIS, August 15th. The text is published of the reply of M. Millerand to the American Ambassador. The reply states that the French Government is entirely in accord with the views of the American Government, and entirely in agreement with the Russian nation whose regime is founded on the negation of all principles of honor and good faith. The French Government has official relations with a Government which has resolved to conspire against her institutions.

PARIS, August 15th. The Temps publishes a report from Moscow that the British Government has submitted the following conditions for the recognition of the Soviet Government: Cessation on both sides of direct or indirect hostilities; mutual repatriation of civil and military prisoners; an agreement regarding the repatriation of damages sustained by private individuals; Great Britain agreeing that she would not require an immediate settlement in this respect; and acceptance by Great Britain of Russia's conditions respecting the resumption of Anglo-Russian commercial relations. The Soviet Government has accepted the conditions.

A Warsaw message says General Weygand has declined to undertake the office of Chief of Staff of the Polish Army, although he will continue to act as Advisor-General.

BERLIN, August 14th. In reply to the Bolshevik inquiry the German Government has answered that in accordance with strict neutrality it will continue to intern Polish troops entering Germany.

WASHINGTON, August 15th. Diplomats in Washington consider that the State Department's note on the Polish situation had a threefold purpose: firstly to give moral support to Poland; secondly, to appeal to the masses of Russia to throw off the Bolshevik yoke and establish a constitutional government; and thirdly, to influence other nations against recognition of the Bolsheviks. While no specific mention is made of the Japanese occupation of Siberia it is generally believed that Mr. Colby, referred to in the Japanese forecast in the allusion favouring the withdrawal of foreign troops from Russian territory.

LONDON, August 15th. Reuter learns that every effort is being made by the British and French Governments to come to an agreement. The prospect of a satisfactory solution being reached. In the event of any difficulty Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will probably meet Mr. Millerand at Boulogne during the weekend.

LONDON, August 15th. Reuter learns that a Russian ship, which was engaged in re-grouping their forces, was sunk during the week-end.

The defence of Warsaw to the north was assured by General Halper's new volunteer army, whose base at the confluence of the river, Vistula and Bug had been considerably strengthened by defensive works.

Fierce fighting was proceeding on a hundred mile front along the middle of the Bug.

While north of Brest Litovsk the Russians had crossed the left bank of the river, the Poles held both banks further south.

A Moscow message announces that peace has been signed with Armenia.

WARSAW, August 15th. A Polish communiqué, issued yesterday, speaks of the repulse of desperate enemy attacks in the northern sector, where the Bolsheviks are trying at all costs to drive the Poles from Pultusk.

Increased activity of General Budenny's cavalry is reported in the southern sector. General Budenny's cavalry penetrated as far as Cholujow.

Further counter-attacks are proceeding. The Ukrainian detachments, which retreated behind the Strypa, have regained their old positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14th. A telegram from the Crimea states that General Wrangel defeated the Thirteenth Red Army, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 39 guns and other material.

General Wrangel's fleet bombarded Odessa in order to open the Dnieper.

LONDON, August 15th. There is general public anxiety in London and Paris to do the best to assist the two Governments to repair the breach in the Anglo-French relations. M. Millerand, speaking at Nyon, declared that "the Allies are united and will remain united. There are inevitable divergencies due to national characteristics but the union, which was forged and wrought through severe trials will continue."

A High official, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent in Paris, declared that both Governments should take steps to avoid such misunderstandings.

It is generally hoped that Reuter's revelation will have the effect of preventing an isolated action like that taken by France in the future.

**LAMBETH CONFERENCE.**

LONDON, August 15th. Resolutions passed in the Lambeth Conference, the report of which is being published to-morrow, advocate immediate steps to unite the principles of the League of Nations upon the world, and declare that the people of the world, no less than the Christian principle, demands the admission of Germany and other nations into the League at the earliest moment. Other resolutions call on the supporters of the League of Nations to set their face against the injustice of native races, particularly with reference to the tenure of land, forced labour, liquor trade, and morphia in China and other abuses, and protest against colour prejudice as gravely impeding the peace of the future.

Another resolution, prospective to reunion, expresses the disapproval of the general schemes of inter-communion or exchange of pulpits, believing that it might imperil the attainment of the ideal.

LONDON, August 15th. Commenting on the appeal in the Lambeth Conference Report that Christianity should be manifested by united fellowship, the Times expresses the opinion that the missionary diocese of the Anglican Church should make the first move in the direction of reunion with the non-episcopal churches, as the problems of the most acute. They have been considered on the spot and all parties concerned have already declared their desire for reunion in the various conferences. The Times says that the ground has already been largely prepared for the Christian churches, there will seek to respond to the appeal without delay. Similar, though slower progress, may be looked for in Canada, Australia, China and elsewhere.

**CROWN JEWELS FROM RUSSIA.**

WASHINGTON, August 15th. The Customs have intercepted a parcel from Soviet Russia to M. Martens, the so-called Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States, containing over 100 diamonds, believed to be part of the famous Russian Crown Jewels.

**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.**

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15th. The Senate has ratified the Women's Suffrage Amendment, Tennessee being the thirty-sixth State to vote in favour of the measure. The necessary authorization for constitutional amendment has been thereby obtained.

**INTER-ALLIED SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.**

BRUSSELS, August 12th. The Inter-Allied Seamen's Conference have adopted the Belgian Delegation's motion, in favour of a general strike of seamen, with the object of obtaining an eight hour day, and a forty-eight hour week, with the French Government's amendment in favour of submitting the question of shipowners and seamen before launching the strike movement. The motion and amendment were carried practically unanimously, with the exception of the American delegates.

BRUSSELS, August 13th. The International Seamen's Congress has adopted a resolution declaring that in order to prevent future wars, seamen will refuse to transport troops and munitions. This is applicable to the Russo-Polish conflict.

**MESOPOTAMIAN OILFIELDS.**

LONDON, August 15th. Interviewed by the Daily Mail the Oil Controller, Sir John Cadman, indicated that there would be no nationalization of the Mesopotamian oilfields, which would be worked by British competitive concerns paying royalties earmarked for the benefit of Mesopotamia. According to the present plans, oil would be carried by pipelines across to the Mediterranean, through Syria. France has already consented to this.

**AMERICA'S DEAD.**

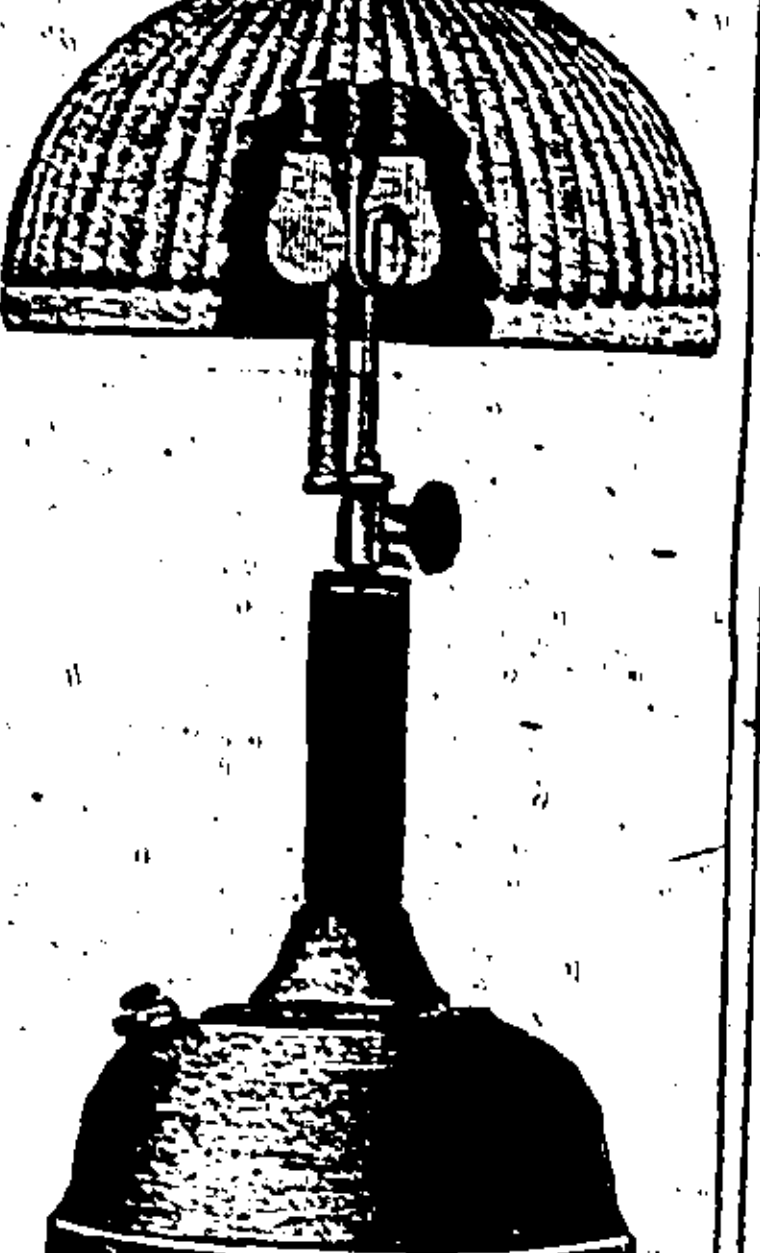
LONDON, August 15th. The Belgian steamer *Orangeville*, chartered by the United States Government, has arrived at Glasgow to receive 700 bodies of American soldiers killed in action in war-time, for repatriation to their native places. Many bodies have been exhumed in various parts of the west of Scotland, notably at Inlay and other western islands where hundreds lost their lives through the lack of the transport

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**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES****THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship "CHILE."

having arrived from the above port on the 12th August, 1920, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th August 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 18th August 1920, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**Messrs. THORESEN & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1920.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

THE Steamship  
"EGREMONT CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.



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WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

### BIRTHS.

OST.—On August 6, 1920, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ost, a daughter.

SARTON.—On August 8, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Sarton, a daughter.

HOPKYN REES.—On August 4, 1920, at Tsingtao, the wife of A. H. Hopkyn Rees, a son.

BUYERS.—On August 9, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Buyers, a son.

### MARRIAGE.

FURNISS-KANO.—On August 6, 1920, at Shanghai, George Clifford Furniss, fifth son of late Thomas Swift Furniss, of Auburn, New South Wales, to Toi Kano, of Shanghai.

### DEATH.

DOUGAL.—On August 9, 1920, at Shanghai, Robert Spence Dougal, manager of the "T.D." department of Andrews and George, aged 47 years.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Captain Dunstan Fuller, 11th Royal Fusiliers, killed in action Western Front. Born in Shanghai, November 24, 1896.

## The China Mail.

"SMITH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1920.

### HONGKONG: HOW GOVERNED.

In theory, a Crown Colony is governed by the man who wears the crown. In practice, we know that the king has far too much to do to give his personal attention to our affairs. In theory again, the Secretary of State for the Colonies knows all about us, and considers our case and decides our problems. In practice he knows next to nothing about us. In the first place he is a politician, holding the office only as long as his party happens to be in power, and his mind is mainly preoccupied with party problems. When he gets his job, we are a dot on a map to him, when he loses it, we are not much more. The parliamentary under-secretary is in the same boat. The permanent under-secretary (Sir G. V. Frides, £2,000 a year) has to divide his attention among all the Colonies, including the Dominions

The fact is, as you ought to be able to see now, that the answer to the question, "How is Hongkong governed?" is that Hongkong isn't governed at all. It merely muddles through a maze of precedent. That is why the Constitutional Reformers want a change. They are not asking for freedom—that would be too shockingly Radical, utopian, and impractical—they are asking for a little lengthening or slackening of the chains that bind us.

### THE REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

It is rarely that public opinion has in view all the factors of any problem in which it takes an interest. The reason for saying "rarely" rather than "never" is that sometimes, when officialdom deigns to explain, and the newspapers conduct a discussion and see that every available source of information is tapped, it does happen that nothing material is ignored. It is not so in the case of the question of refuse disposal at Hongkong. The dumps in the city are offensive, and everybody can see that they ought not to be where they are. Someone from an up-to-date town at home mentions a refuse destructor, and immediately we are all glibly saying that that's it, that's the answer—we want a refuse destructor. It so happens that there is no problem of disposing of our city refuse—nature has seen to that. We can take it outside the harbour and dump it in the great big antiseptic ocean. The problem is that of collection. We have overlooked the multitude of our narrow up-and-down streets, in our city built on a steep hillside. From these the rubbish has to be collected and borne by hand to the lower level, and this necessitates dumps. We must put up with dumps, although it is quite possible that we may modify their obtrusiveness. There is talk of a very long, T-shape pier, with a hopper arrangement at the end of it. That would take the shore dump from immediately under our noses, and it would do away with the present need for disturbing the dump with shovels, etc. Perhaps one day, when the Bolsheviks are running the Colony for us, they will have overhead refuse carriers running down from our congested hill districts, something like the ammunition carriers between the Navy yard and their store up the hill.

### OUR POPULATION.

The annual report of the Medical Officers for last year bristles with figures, and how much or how little of them is going to stick in the minds of the readers we dare not guess. It depends on the capacity for remembering such things. Our own memory, good for words and images, is a very poor one for figures. It remembers that September has thirty days, and a few odd numbers of that sort; but a group of five or more digits brings it out on strike. Mnemonic devices to help it are sometimes disastrous, as when we solemnly assured a party that the height of Mount Fuji is 365,012 feet, in consequence of reversing the months and days of the year. Our population is a matter with which visitors regularly tease us. "What is your population?" We never can remember, and they look at us in pained surprise, the scoundrels, as if they wouldn't promptly forget it themselves if we did know it and told them. So when we saw population in this annual report, we made a determined effort to fix the figures in memory. "Vv vait vor vive hundred?" we murmured, imitating the accent of the stage Jew, and decided that that would help us to recall 584,500. Then, to our disgust, we remembered that these figures are a mere guess, and that it is considered in some quarters that the civil population of Hongkong must be nearer a million, owing to the observed immigration during the last decade. America took a census this year, and many of the cities were far out in their estimates, some of them being so chagrined that they challenged the accuracy of the census enumeration. Something of the sort is sure to happen here next year, when the census is to be taken. Meanwhile, when we are asked what our population is, we are going to say three quarters of a million, and we are going to remember that by remembering that we haven't sufficient quarters for our million. If these mnemonic tricks help you as they help us, you are welcome to them.

### P.W.D.

The letters P.W.D. do not carry much of the import of P.D.Q., but they stand, in Hongkong, for a great deal of very solid work, as we are reminded by the annual report of the Department just published. They spent nearly three and a half millions last year, \$3,448,995, or

\$782,868 more than in the previous year. Most of this was on extraordinary work, the increase for annually recurrent work being only \$109,884, which is presumably a result of normal growth. Public buildings, lighthouses, repairing and maintaining roads and bridges, telephones, water works, and shore work, dredging and banking up, are included in this item. The extraordinary outlay mainly means new roads. The resumption of Beaconsfield Arcade cost \$275,000, and the public is still waiting to learn what is to be done with it now we've got it. There is no hurry; we deprecate any tendency, just because we have got it, to make of this property something we do not urgently require. Maintenance of water works and "water account" together are put at \$45,272, and the revenue is given as \$531,031, an increase of \$47,190 that looks bigger than the expenditure. Land sales, etc., brought into the Treasury \$265,468, which was over the estimate, but less than in the year before.

Plans for 168 European houses were passed during the year, or 108 more than in 1918. There were 881 plans for Chinese houses, an increase of 54. If figures mean anything, these mean that the housing shortage is being attended to. Certificates were issued for 106 European dwellings and 352 Chinese dwellings. 23 new European houses were completed in Hongkong, and 11 in Kowloon, and 89 and 23 respectively were commenced.

With regard to the Praya East Reclamation scheme, in which we are all keenly interested, we find nothing in the report that has not already been made known to our readers.

This annual report covers so much ground, and displays such an enormous amount of work done, that we suppose it would be unreasonable to ask that it be a little more informative and illuminating and descriptive about certain details that we are keen on.

### PSYCHOLOGY OF THE OFFICIAL.

The Official is a human being. One occasionally forgets that, when he seems to adopt that attitude which we call typically official. But all the time he remains a man, with all a man's feelings. His duties are his job. A man's job in the first instance is a means to the end, wages. It is not contemptuous to point this out, because all of us who work have precisely the same initial reason for doing so. That is not to say that we would not work at all, if we were what is called independent. We would find some work; but it would be work of our own choosing, work that would be a pleasure to us. Every man that is a man takes pleasure in some sort of work, and work for society is work that appeals to good men. It is a nobler thing to work for the good of a community than to work for the enrichment of a master. A master can become an unreasonable, intolerable nuisance. When that happens, and we still have to work for wages, we change masters. Working for the public is harder still, for instead of one nagging master, there are many masters, all very busy critics. There will be the Departmental Head, accountable to someone above him, and there will be the unofficial critics. The wage may be insufficient, in which case private worries hinder the complete concentration that is necessary to good work. But if that be waived, there is this business of praise and blame, that counts immensely. You see, although working for a wage, as we all do, the official is a man with a man's feelings. He cannot help, other distractions being left out, taking an interest in his work, and wanting to do it well, and (this is very important) having it known that he has done well. Having done his best, and feeling something of the craftsman's or artist's complacency, he discovers one day the horrid fact that it is impossible to please everybody. There are some people whom it is impossible to please. Then the noble work of serving the public begins to look like a humiliating, slavery. All right, the official who is also a man says to himself, if all that I am to get out of it is my poor wage and some humiliations, why should I function more than officially? He becomes less the man, and more the official. He is discouraged, and drifts into a routine. But he still remains man, and it is the nature of a real man that these depressions are not permanent. He will not stay down. Presently he gets interested in his job again, does it as if he were working for himself, which he is, quite forgetting that he is working for a wage. He does good work again, which is not recognized, and the same process is repeated. So we may conclude that the man who works for the public, whose work bids for public appreciation, has a harder time of it than

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THIS FOR THE C.S.P.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—I think it is a wise measure for one to inform another of a thing which the latter is entirely ignorant of. Such is not telling him tales, but to inform him the exact nature of a subject, which he ought to have some grasp of it. The citizens of this Colony might well feel proud, and at the same time be grateful to the authorities for handling out such a fine body of men as the Police Force for the protection of our lives, and the safety of our property from the daring hands of these ages. But we, citizens, would be much more obliged to one and all of the Police, especially those who are accustomed to make arrests of miscreants, not to handle them in such a way, which the public rightly calls it "Injustice" and the Police themselves, show no worthy of their position. The C.S.P. undoubtedly, hard at work at his desk every day would be pleased to learn of something new. I should like to know whether it is a right procedure or not, for his men, when caught they are on their way before the law. The law-breaker deserves to receive anything hard on him once he is behind the prison doors but to see him being roughly handled, receiving blows right and left of him, is something that he is really to be pained for. Is the C.S.P. ever aware of such? It was just yesterday in Hollywood Road, that I saw another of these disgraceful acts, and as I had seen many before, I came to the conclusion that it must be a "fast-sticking" rule of the Police. Take it that such is not the case, why is it at all necessary for a detective or a policeman to "nearly kill" his prisoner before he is brought to the station? A prisoner, no matter what sort of sentence he had served, might become a "better" man later on in life, but his career is short. He would have lived to some advance years, had not he been struck so severely on his person when he was once in the hands of the Police. Such "blowing" and "kicking" should have been stopped. The Police should have realized by this time, that the greatest mistake they have ever made is the one they are now committing, and it is to be hoped that there is really humanity at all, such a mistake has well got to be prevented. It is my one desire and that is, that the C.S.P. should easily see to this. Yours, etc.

Hongkong, August 16, 1920.

### BANKRUPTCY COURT.

#### CREDITORS TAKE OVER BUSINESS.

The Bankruptcy Court sat on Saturday, the case of the Tsan Hing Hong, an import and export firm, being heard by Mr. Justice Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice. Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for a number of creditors and Mr. A. N. Grey for a woman creditor named Pang Ju-ming and others. Application was made for the appointment of a different or additional trustee to two appointed by some of the creditors, preference being expressed for a European trustee. Mr. Grey explained that in March last a small body of Hongkong creditors representing \$120,000 worth of debts, took possession of the firm's premises and proceeded to run the business and collect the assets. They then filed a petition in bankruptcy and appointed two of themselves as trustees. Some Canton creditors then made representations that they desired a European trustee and an interim receiving order was made appointing Mr. Seth as interim receiver. The debtor firm had assets in the shape of book debts amounting to \$160,000, but possibly \$50,000 would have to be wiped off. The liabilities were \$282,000. Later the interim receiver applied to the creditors who were running the business to disclose the assets they had collected. They replied that no assets had been realised and eventually Mr. Seth had to go to the Official Receiver and through him apply to a Chinese bank for full particulars. It was found that \$18,000 had been collected and paid into the accounts of the creditors. His Lordship, after some discussion, intimated that unless the parties could come to some arrangement he would appoint the Official Receiver to act alone.

The worker who works for a private boss, however tyrannical, has a better time of it than the worker who works for the public, whose work bids for public appreciation, has a harder time of it than

### SPECIAL CABLE.

#### STEAMER SUNK.

#### NINETEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

#### TWENTY-THREE SURVIVORS.

(China Mail Special.)

SINGAPORE, August 16.—The steamer "Stephen" was sunk between Penang and Sumatra. Eight passengers and eleven of the crew were drowned. The 23 survivors were landed at Sabang.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow at 4.15 p.m.

On Friday one imported case (British) of enteric fever was reported.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle," (Doddwell & Co., Ltd., agents) arrived in New York on August 2.

The approaching wedding is announced of Mr. Lewis John Morley, chemist, to Miss Lucie Chan.

Miss Hannah Kunkle, of the American Presbyterian Mission, was recently drowned while bathing at Kuling.

A Society for the Promotion of punctuality has just been formed in Shanghai. Some 200 members have enrolled.

A reminder is given that the V. R. C. night fete postponed from Thursday evening last, takes place to-morrow evening.

The body of the late Mr. H. U. Jeffries, who died recently at Hakone, Japan, was cremated and the ashes will be sent to America for burial.

M. P. Le Bris, chairman of the French Municipal Council at Shanghai, is proceeding home, on the "Glentara," accompanied by Mme. Le Bris.

Two fatal cases of plague and one fatal case of enteric fever, of which the victims were all Chinese, are recorded in to-day's return of notifiable disease.

Owing to the labour strike in Copenhagen the East Asiatic Company's motorship "Chle," which passed through Hongkong on Saturday, on its way to Japan, had a crew of Danish students and other professional men.

Among the passengers who left Hongkong on the P. & O. "Dunera" yesterday for Colombo, was Mr. A. L. Andree, who has been with the Hongkong Daily Press for the last two years. Mr. Andree, who has had experience in Colombo and the Malay States, will return from Colombo to Kuala Lumpur where he will join the Malay Leader.

A whist drive and dance were held Friday evening at the R. E. Sergeant's Mess, Wellington Barracks. The winners of the drive were: Ladies—1, Mrs. Grimes (145); 2, Mrs. Widy (144); 3, Miss Puckett (142); 4, Miss R. Enwright (140); 5, Mrs. Burden (113). Gents—1, Mr. Blackburn (146); 2, Mr. Grimes (145); 3, Mr. Hodges (145); 4, Mr. Warren (145); 5, Mr. Owen (144); 6, Mr. Burden (142); 7, Mr. Bigwood (114). S. M. Flynn conducted the drive.

#### AN OPIUM DIVAN?

#### POLICE RAID FLAT.

#### ILLEGAL OPIUM SEIZED.

A Chinese woman was this morning charged before Magistrate Hutchison with the unlawful possession of nine tins of prepared non-Government opium.

The defendant admitted possession, but said that the drug did not belong to her. It was left for safe keeping in her house by a friend, a woman travelling trader.

Inspector Grant, who prosecuted, said that he raided the defendant's flat in Chinatown yesterday, and on a cockloft which the defendant admitted she occupied, he found the opium. Five tins were found in an ingeniously carved piece of wood which formed part of her bed, three tins in a basket, and one tin in the pocket of a coat which was hanging on the wall. The defendant said she had been here only a short time and did not know local regulations. She told witness that her husband was at sea. Witness had a strong suspicion that the flat was being run as an opium divan, as the other rooms in the house were all laid out for the purpose of opium smoking, and there were several people actually smoking opium on the premises when he raided it. On the cockloft he also found two opium pipes. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$500 or, in default, three months' hard labour. The drug was confiscated.

### A HIRED BRAVO?

#### HAMMER AS WEAPON.

#### TRADE RIVAL ASSAULTED.

Mr. B. L. Potter appeared before Magistrate Hutchison this morning to defend a Chinese charged with assaulting another Chinese in Fat Hing Street, West Point on Saturday. Counsel applied for a remand and bail.

Inspector Willis said that the wounded man was an assistant barber. He left his master's employ recently, and started a rival business next door. The master, it was alleged, became angry at this competition, and employed the defendant to assault the complainant. The defendant met the complainant in Fat Hing Street on Saturday, and having picked a quarrel, hit him on the head with a hammer, causing an ugly wound which necessitated five stitches. The Magistrate remanded the case until Wednesday, fixing bail in the sum of \$50.

### PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

#### RAN INTO CONSTABLE'S ARMS.

#### THREE MONTHS' HARD.

Before Magistrate Smith this morning, a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese in Connaught Road Central yesterday and stealing \$75 in notes. He pleaded not guilty.

The complainant said that he was looking at the Chen Kwong Company's shop window, when suddenly he felt a tug at his coat. He turned round and grabbed the defendant who had the money in his hand. As soon as witness caught hold of him, the defendant dropped the notes. The witness released the defendant in order to recover the notes, and the latter ran away. Witness gave chase, and the defendant ran into the arms of a constable who was coming in the opposite direction. The defendant pleaded mistaken identity.

The Magistrate disbelieved him, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

### SINGAPORE TRAGEDY.

#### FATAL MOTOR SMASH.

#### EUROPEAN KILLED.

A fatal accident resulting in the loss of one life, and injuries to two other persons occurred in the small hours of August 7 on Stamford Road, Singapore, opposite Raffles Museum, when motor-car No. 2,720, driven by Mr. A. W. Cooper, of the Municipality, with whom was his friend, Mr. G. F. Stapp, struck a tree on the left side of Stamford Road, and crashed into the railings of the canal. Later, the occupants of the car, the two Europeans and the chauffeur were found lying on the road side. The police came on the scene and removed the victims to the hospital, where Mr. Stapp who was a storekeeper in the employ of the F.M.S. Railways) succumbed to his injuries. Mr. Cooper and the chauffeur were detained in the hospital.

#### BLACK CATS.

#### SATURDAY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The "Black Cats," a band of local amateurs, made their second appearance at the K.C.C. on Saturday evening to a large audience. The performance was held on the dance grounds and was much enjoyed. The Wiltshire band added greatly to the success of the evening with some pleasant selections during the interval. The grounds were brightly illuminated with small electric bulbs, and presented a very animated appearance. Nothing that would tend to ensure the comfort of the visitors was overlooked, and the show itself, if applause is any criterion, was fully as successful as on the previous one.

#### BAIL ESTREATED.

A Portuguese was yesterday arrested by the Yammaul police on a charge of having been drunk and incapable. He was allowed bail in the sum of \$5.

When the case was called before Magistrate Hutchison this morning, the defendant failed to appear. The Magistrate ordered his bail to be estreated.

### STEAMERS DELAYED.

The sailing date of the C.M.S. Co.'s s.s. "Nanking" has been changed from August 19 to August 20. The sailing date of the P. & A. s.s. "Eastern" (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents) has been postponed from noon to-morrow to 4 p.m. the same day.



100



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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. & S. Cox, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"  
Sailing on or about 12th September.

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## S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 31st August.

## FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, Etc.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING  
TO LEBANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

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## S.S. "HUNGARIA"

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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 5th October.

FOR JAPAN: S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 27th August.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU" Sailing on or about 14th September.

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Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS WITH transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND APCAB LINES, connecting with

## S.S. "UMONA"

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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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## E. HING &amp; CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU (Call Marseilles) Tuesday, 7th Sept.

ATLAS MARU (Call Marseilles) Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

CHICAGO MARU Thursday, 9th September.

CANADA MARU Tuesday, 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU Monday, 23rd August.

LUZON MARU Tuesday, 24th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU Wednesday, 1st September.

SY-NEY, & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KUNAJIRI MARU Friday, 25th September.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo. Overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

AFRICA MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 20th August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

HONOLULU MARU Thursday, 8th September.

NEW ORLEANS.

BORNEO MARU Wednesday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

MADRAS MARU Monday, 30th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

PAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOBEU MARU Thursday, 26th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S. S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

## "HWAH PING"

Sailing Sept. 12th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents. 113, Connaught Road Central.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & BANGKOK. CHINA. Aug. 17, at Noon.

AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW. Szechuen. Aug. 17, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI. Szechuen. Aug. 18, at Noon.

HOIHOW, PARROT & HAIPHONG. Kaitung. Aug. 20, at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO. CHINA. Aug. 21, at 4 p.m.

AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW. Szechuen. Aug. 24, at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO. Tientsin. Aug. 24, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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"CITY OF SPOKANE" About Aug. 19th.

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"COAXET" About Aug. 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

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Via Panama

S.S. "CAPE MAY" About 15th Sept.

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THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING" About 16th Sept.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOE EDWARDS. ABOUT. SAILING. ABOUT.

S.S. WEST HIKI. Aug. 22. S.S. WEST HIKI. Aug. 25.

S.S. VINITA. Sept. 12. S.S. VINITA. Sept. 15.

S.S. WEST HIXTON. Oct. 7. S.S. WEST HIXTON. Oct. 10.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

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CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

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Telephone No. 1022.

## SHIPPING

## CP &amp; OS

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VACOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Mojji") Kobe & Yokohama).

STEAMERS. From Hongkong. Vancouver.

\*Mor' Eagle. Aug. 17. Sept. 5.

Empress of Russia. Aug. 26. Sept. 13.

Empress of Japan. Sept. 14. Oct. 5.

Empress of Asia. Sept. 23. Oct. 11.

Empress of Russia. Oct. 31. Nov. 9.

\*Monteagle. Oct. 26. Nov. 18.

Empress of Japan. Nov. 9. Nov. 30.

Empress of Asia. Nov. 18. Dec. 6.

Empress of Russia. Dec. 18. Jan. 3.

\*Monteagle. Dec. 31. Jan. 24.

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic vary as compared with those on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

For Fare and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

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"NANKING" (15,000 tons). "NILE" (10,000 tons). "CHINA" (10,000 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 20th 1920. August 28th 1920. September 24th 1920.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITZER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1934.

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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

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STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. DEPARTING.

HAICHONG. Capt. A. H. Stewart. TUESDAY, 17th August, at 2 p.m.

HAICHONG. Capt. J. S. Thomson. FRIDAY, 20th August, at 2 p.m.

HAICHONG. Capt. W. C. Passmore. TUESDAY, 24th August, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, ZIMBABWE, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and JAFFE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

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For LONDON. "KANSAS" On 10th Sept.

For LONDON. "SWAZI" On 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to REES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NINGCHOW" via Suez. 8th Sept.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY" via Suez. 10th Sept.

"CITY OF DUNKIRK" via Suez. 20th Sept.

Call also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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For freight and particulars apply to

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HONGKONG & CANTON.

REES & CO.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Aug. 17.—C. N. Chinba.

18.—I.C.S.N. Hangsang.

23.—D. L. Hainong.

24.—D. L. Hainong.

26.—O. S. K. Sheshu Maru.

AMOY.

Aug. 17.—D. L. Hainong.

17.—O. N. Szechuen.

23.—D. L. Hainong.

24.—O. N. Szechuen.

24.—D. L. Hainong.



## SHIPPING

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## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
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## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx.)	Destination
"LAT RE"	5,800	18th Aug. at 10 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and London.
"KALIAN"	9,000	20th Aug.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"PLASBY"	7,400	26th Aug.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"ARIVA"	5,000	17th Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx.)	Destination
"TAK DA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx.)	Destination
"WESTERN"	4,000	17th Aug. at 4 p.m.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx.)	Destination
"APCAR"	4,500	17th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KALIAN"	9,000	21st Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between  
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All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans for comfort.  
Steamers are sailing under the flag of the United Kingdom.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the  
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Consentee and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No  
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Messrs. Godard, Douglas, and Co., etc., apply to

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## N. Y. K.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overseas Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.  
FUSIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
KATANI MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.  
TANJIMA MARU ... Friday, 8th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 26th Aug., at Noon.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KAYAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 19th August, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban, and Cape Town.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 3rd August.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

OPELOX MARU ... Thursday, 26th August.

BOMDAY MARU ... Saturday, 4th September.

JAPAN PORTS: Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 19th August at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

MAGADO MARU ... Saturday, 21st August.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th August, at 11 a.m.

TUTANI MARU ... Thursday, 26th August.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 202 &amp; 203.

## SHIPPING.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" via Suez Canal. Early October.

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## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 8th
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Sept. 1st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 1st (from Hongkong)

\*Omitting call at Shanghai. \*Call at Keelung.

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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	15,500	Sept. 8th
SEITO MARU	14,000	Nov. 8th

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King's Building, Agents at Canton: Tel. Nos. 2274 &amp; 2375.

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Containing about 99.95% Metallic Zinc (99.5% guaranteed)	Containing about 99.5% Metallic Zinc
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Containing about 98.5% Metallic Zinc	Various Grades

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We can supply the Best Steaming Coal on Short Notice for Ships and Local Consumers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 300 feet long.

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Shipyard: Sheun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 4.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

## A. KWAI &amp; CO.

23 &amp; 25 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

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COAL MERCHANTS.

SHIP CHANDLERS, CONFRADORES AND STEVEDORES.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

## THE Steamship:

"WEST IVIS" having arrived from SEATTLE via ports, on 13th August, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 13th August, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clark.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 20th August, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## VISCOUNT CHINDA.

LONDON, August 15th.  
Viscount Chinda had the honour of luncheon with their Majesties.

## SHIPBUILDING IN FAR EAST.

LONDON, August 15th.  
The Times publishes interesting impressions on shipbuilding conditions abroad of Mr. James French, Chief Surveyor of Lloyd's Register, a North American who has returned to London from New York via the Pacific and the Far East.

In the course of Mr. French's visit to Japanese shipyards he noted the adaptation to the changed conditions, and mentions the business at old-established establishments where fine cargo vessels were being built. He refers to other excellent work done by them, however, were feeling a general falling off in the demand for tonnage. He touches on the excellent work of the Hongkong yards and the good repairing facilities at Singapore.

## UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, August 15th.  
The military raided the Cork City Hall last evening, during a sitting of the Sinn Féin court. Eleven persons were arrested including the Lord Mayor.

## ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

LONDON, August 15th.  
Ten Australasian archbishops and bishops have just returned to England from Rome and have published a protest against the treatment of Archbishop Mannix as an insult to him and an indignity to all the Catholics in Australasia. They declare they are in a position to deny the statement that Archbishop Mannix has been censured by the Pope.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 15th.  
Franco-Belgian military chiefs have signed an agreement settling the general lines of a defensive alliance between the two countries. Political and economic questions remain to be considered.

## LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 15th.  
The National Miners' Conference has decided by ballot the question of a strike in connection with the demand for increased wages arising out of the Government's recent refusal to entertain their claims.

## KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND POSTPONED.

LONDON, August 15th.  
His Majesty has postponed his visit to Scotland in consequence of the seriousness of the political situation.

## SURRENDERED GERMAN SHIPS.

NEW YORK, August 15th.  
According to present plans the surrendered German warships will be sent to the Atlantic at full speed with rudders jammed and sunk by torpedoes and guns of the American fleet.

## COUNTRY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 15th.  
Middlesex beat North by nine wickets. Surrey beat Lancashire by 221 runs. Leicestershire beat Derby by an innings and 14 runs. The Hampshire-Exeter and the Yorkshire-Sussex matches were drawn.

## DEAF AND DUMB PRIEST.

## ANCIENT ROMAN CHURCH LAW RELAXED.

The first deaf mute ever to be made a priest in the history of the Roman Catholic Church was ordained on a Sunday by the Bishop of Bordeaux. The event has caused a great deal of interest in theological quarters as it is a disciplinary regulation of the first importance and antiquity in the Roman Church that no man not physically complete can be received into major orders.

The case was judged at Rome for two years where opponents cited the classic case of Origen, the early Father. Owing to the fact that the postulant in question, La Font, had been educated to speak by the system of lip-reading, the Pope finally pronounced in his favour. The result is of interest not only to the theologians, but to all those engaged in the new education of deaf mutes.

## THE FILM.

HOW IT REACHES THE PUBLIC.

The way in which a film reaches the cinema audiences is rather like a variation on the theme of the House that Jack Built.

It starts with the story. This is very often based on a novel, but even if it is an original plot it must be turned into a "scenario," which may be called the "book of the play," for it contains details of all the scenes necessary for the film. So the first step is the scenario writer, called in the United States continuity writer, which is really a more suitable term.

Then comes the producer. He is a mighty important person in the making of a film, for he is the organiser of the whole affair.

He selects his stars and other artists and tells them what they have to do. He is continually instructing and advising, and by the individual work he puts into the picture to make it one harmonious production, the film will eventually be judged. He of course has the assistance of a camera man, electrician, studio manager, and many experts, but the picture stands or falls by him.

When the picture is completed the manufacturing company for whom it has been made either sells it to a "renter" or hands it over to him in accordance with a contract already made. The renter is at present, in this country, the keystone of the business, for it is he who deals with the exhibitor who is going to show the film.

The trade show has now been reached. The theory of a trade show is that a picture will be shown to the best advantage to the exhibitors who are thinking of booking it.

In practice in London the indiscriminate issuing of invitations usually brings together a number of people bent on a free entertainment who sometimes crowd the exhibitor out.

The exhibitor finally books the film, usually for a date about a year ahead, and it eventually reaches the audience. Some American firms are themselves renting the films they produce in the United States direct to the exhibitor, but this practice has not been followed largely in this country.

As this is the system at present in use in the British industry it is presumably the most suitable, although it is a matter of wonder sometimes whether there is a good chance of the audience's wishes reaching through all the steps of the organisation to those who are responsible for the first conception of a picture in any reasonable space of time.—Daily Mail.

## WIRELESS WONDERS.

TRANSMITTING 1,000 WORDS A MINUTE.

Mr. Edward Nally, resident of the American Radio Corporation, announces, says a Central News New York message, that the world's biggest wireless plant is to be erected on a six thousand acre tract about seven miles from Port Jefferson, Long Island. The cost of the undertaking will be ten million dollars, and the installation will deal with five hundred words-in and give hundred out in a minute.

"We are going to erect," he says, "five units, each of which will have a minimum capacity of sending one hundred words a minute, and of receiving a like number. It is our plan to transfer the wireless signals direct from the wireless apparatus, to land wires, and send them right along into New York City to headquarters without any calling manual labour into the process at any time. Each of the five units of the plant will serve a separate field. One will be in touch continuously with South America, another will talk to Germany, a third will serve France, another will go to Italy, and the fifth will serve Poland. Of course we have other circuits for talking to Japan and Great Britain."

Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all ships lying the call flag "ZED."

## ANFU PARTY "JUSTICE."

HOW SUSPECTS ARE MALTREATED.

METHODS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The following account, by a Chinese journalist, of the treatment meted out to him when he fell foul of the Anfu Party is interesting. Mr. Li Sum-ling had committed no other crime than to attempt to transmit to his paper in Hongkong some news that a Peking Editor had had the temerity to publish. For this offence, in utter defiance of the legal rights supposed to be held by every citizen of the Republic of China, he was treated—or rather maltreated—like a common criminal, and suffered physically only less than mentally. The mental torment of a man imprisoned in the circumstances which Mr. Li Sum-ling so graphically describes, can well be imagined. He was in the power of a clique that was unprincipled as it was powerful and as callous as it was corrupt.

But his illegal incarceration has not been without its compensations. He has been enabled to let light into one of the many dark places in which the Anfu Party did its sinister work, and has supplied material with which a Committee of Investigation charged with the discovery of the working of the Ministry of Justice under the Anfu regime, might advantageously begin its labours.

STORY OF MY ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT BY THE ANFU LEADERS.

In justice to myself and in contradiction to the many wild rumours against me (I learn that it has actually been stated in the Treaty Ports that I was serving a term of imprisonment for embezzlement) I have yielded to the persuasion and request of many of my Chinese and foreign friends to give a statement of my recent arrest and imprisonment by the Anfu leaders.

As the Peking Editor of the Hongkong Chinese Mail (Wah Tsz Yai Po), an independent paper of some fifty years' standing, I have kept up a daily telegraphic service to my Hongkong paper for the past eleven years. In addition to this position, I also hold an appointment as Vice President of the Publicity Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. It was my duty to give to the Press information which I considered beneficial to the country as a whole. In this capacity I always thought nationally, myself not being a member of any political party. Since the domination of the Peking Government by the Anfuites, I have entirely stopped giving out such information to the Press.

I, however, continued my telegraphic service to Hongkong, but refrained from using any official or private information which might be at my disposal. My Hongkong despatches solely contained news taken from the local papers.

On June 2, in my usual daily telegraphic despatch to Hongkong, I included the following item taken from the Yih Shih Pao:

Anfu clique arranging loan \$50,000,000 for purpose training eight brigades in order to suppress south also negotiate in case failure military assistance of certain Power.

After writing out this telegram, I came to the conclusion, in view of the tremendous influence brought to bear upon the government by a certain Power, that the last part of the message should be deleted and therefore I struck out the words: Also negotiate in case of failure military assistance of certain Power. The message was filed at the Peking Telegraph Office.

On June 3, at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon, my house at No. 40 Kao Yuan Tao, Hatamen, was surrounded by a number of police officers—several in plain clothes and others in uniform. One in plain clothes and two or three others in uniform entered my house and produced a warrant for my arrest. Before I left for Police Headquarters, some of the officers began to search my house. Knowing that there was nothing incriminating in the building, I ordered my servants to watch every officer for fear that they might leave documents which might afterwards be held against me, as such things have happened frequently in China, and particularly as I did not know the nature of the charge against me. Here, I must mention that my wife was unwell and had gone to see the doctor. I requested that I might be allowed to wait until my wife came back. This request was not granted me and I left for the Police Headquarters.

On arrival at the Police Headquarters, a young man about thirty years old came out and told me that I was wanted in connection with a telegram that I had sent to Hongkong. His words were sharp and curt. After this, I was conducted to a place where there were assembled some twenty policemen. I waited until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when my name was called up and I was taken to the court, which was presided over by a sectional chief of the police department. There I was cross-examined.

I was interrogated as to whether or not the telegram referred to above was sent by me. I replied in the affirmative. Then, the sectional chief said: "Even if the information was accurate, who could dare say so now! Where did you get the information?" I said: "It is reported in several of the local papers. I do not

remember which paper it is taken from. But if you will look up the Peking Pao, the Yih Shih Pao and the China Pao, you will find it in one of them. They are the papers to which I subscribe." Thus ended my cross-examination and I was taken to the place with the twenty policemen. At about eight o'clock p.m., I was again called up and appeared before the same sectional chief, who admitted that he found the item of news in the Yih Shih Pao, but produced a private code book and a letter, which had been taken from my house.

"How do you account for this private code book and the letter, which is unintelligible to me?" was the first question. (The letter was written in pure Cantonese dialect and the Chinese characters were therefore unintelligible to the northerner.) "I have many private code books in my house," I replied, "and this is only one of them. Perhaps, you are aware that since the war in Europe, no one is allowed to send any telegram in cypher without the official seal of some department. The code book in your hand was in use between me and the government many years ago when I was superintendent of Government banks at Canton. When I relinquished office, I returned my official seal to the government and the code book has since not been in use."

"And the letter?" I was asked. "That," I replied, "has nothing whatever to do with the present case. It was addressed to me many years ago in connection with a recommendation from a friend for the employment of a proof-reader in my newspaper office. It being written in Cantonese dialect, it is necessary for you to study that dialect to understand it." That closed the cross examination of my case.

An hour or so later, the reception room of the Police Headquarters was converted into my cell, where a bed made up of two or three pieces of wooden boards was ready for me, with a sheet and pillow which evidently had been used by previous prisoners of my class before. They certainly had not been washed ever since they were in service, for they were thick with dirt and smelt badly. Later, my meal was served. It consisted of some rice, some dry vegetable and a bowl of soup. When the cook brought the soup in he held the bowl dipping his thumb right into the soup. His finger nails were black with dirt! I could not eat and sleep that night. I thought to myself that they had no right to keep me there without preferring any charge against me. I thought of home because when I left home I had my safe key with me, and there was little available cash with my wife. I told the two police officers, who were assigned to keep watch over me and who stayed in my room by turns, to send for my wife, in order that I might deliver my safe key to her personally. I was told that I was not permitted to communicate with anyone outside of my room. I understood not to say a word, but only to deliver my key to my wife, because it was important that my family should be provided with money for current expenses. Even this was not allowed.

Being worried over my sick wife at home, without proper food in my prison, with the knowledge of the working of the Chinese law courts under Anfu control, and for want of sleep and being the prey of the mosquitoes throughout the first night, I developed a bad fever the next morning. I was informed that I might send letters home, but that all letters must first be submitted to the Police court for approval, and that I was not allowed to say a word about my case. I said letters would be too slow. I wanted to send for a doctor at once. I wanted them to telephone to my people to send me some food and some quinine tablets to keep down my fever. They refused to send for the latter, but requested my people to send the former. They said they had their own doctor in the police headquarters. That whole day I fed on eggs and biscuits sent to me from home. But my fever was high. I also had a thermometer sent to me to take my temperature and it was 100.1 and on the increase. Up to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, I registered 100.2. I again asked for the doctor, but he did not come that day.

The first night, my mind presumably was too much occupied to notice anything. I heard nothing of my case during the day, but in the evening when I wanted to take a rest, I was disturbed up to midnight by the weeping and wailing of men and the crying and agonies of women, evidently the results of torture inflicted in order to secure evidence. Cases were tried before the police officers in the presence of one or two policemen up to midnight. Frequently at midnight I heard the screaming and agonized wailing of men and women as if something sharp had been pierced through human flesh and bone. Ever and anon an awful shriek disturbed the night and faded away. My room, or rather my cell, was about twenty feet from the place where cases were tried, so that the proceedings were well within hearing. Then, I began to think of the work of the Law Codification Commissioners and the revision of China's law Code. Here in the Capital of the Republic of China, within the precincts of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, only five minutes' walk from the Legation Quarter, which represents

the world's enlightened and highly civilised nations, which represents the world's fairness and justice, such horrible practices went on every night. And that was the department under the administration of Wu Ping-hsiang, for many years, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and who is now reported by the local papers as having been arrested by the Government.

But this is not the occasion for me to disclose what I saw and heard during my thirteen days' detention in the Police Headquarters. The next day and the days following, I was more worried about my own health than anything else. Although my fever went down considerably, I protested that a doctor must be sent for, and in the morning of the third day, a Chinese doctor accompanied by a sectional police officer came in. He represented himself to me to be a doctor from a Japanese medical college. I showed him a record of my temperature, which usually went up in the morning, touching the highest point of 100.2 at two o'clock in the afternoon, and remaining at 100 in the evening. I complained of the bad food. I complained that there was no fresh air in my room. I said I had a very weak constitution and that if I were confined in such a place for any length of time, I would develop other diseases. The doctor, evidently believing that I was doubting his capability as a doctor, began to discourse on medical science. He affirmed that there were twenty different kinds of quinine, that one kind is manufactured from bark, another from salt, a third from sulphur, and yet another from hide, etcetera, that (although he did not examine me, which he never did afterwards) my illness was purely imaginary. He gave an illustration that when two men were sentenced to death, and carried to the execution ground, it was not necessary for a bullet to go through the body to kill them, that the men would be dead when a gun was levelled at them and a blank shot was fired.

I told the doctor that I understood all this theory; that I did not care about the manufacture of quinine; that I had fever before I came in, only it was not so high. On previous occasions, I told him, I usually took a dose of quinine and I was alright the next morning. He then prescribed several things for me, but I said I would rather have a dose of quinine, because I was very particular about my medicine. The doctor left and sent me the desired medicine. Following further protestations, I was given an hour every morning to go walking exercise outside of my room, but was always followed by my guards. I continued thus, feeding on eggs sent to me by my people in the day and being subjected to hearing people in agonies at night, without any further information about my case until I was liberated on the thirteenth day. On the fourth and fifth days, instinct told me that my wife was extremely ill, and I addressed a memorandum to the Chief of the Police Department. In the memorandum, I gave a statement of my eleven years' service in and out of the government. I stated how on many occasions I assisted in raising funds for the government; the part I played in raising relief funds during the recent flood, and that during the previous political upheaval, all responsible officials of the Bank of China having fled for their lives, I alone remained at my post to save the treasury and all the wealth by repurchasing the same into the Legation Quarters at my personal risk. I stated that even if I was guilty in the present instance, I ought to be allowed to go home to make arrangements for my family and then to come back and face my charge. I requested that police officers should be assigned to follow me home to enable me to make such arrangements. I said that unless such arrangements were made, my wife and my children would be starving. But they completely ignored my request.

Meantime, my wife who was enceinte and ill, became utterly distressed and called upon my friends to find out what was the charge against me. A former Prime Minister, three Ministers of the Cabinet and many of my Chinese and foreign friends tried to find out what was the charge against me, but the Anfu leaders refused to give any information about my case. Worried about my own safety, my wife was completely broken down and a premature birth occurred. Lying in a state between life and death, my whole family was uncareful for, and this is the result of the administration of justice of the Anfu administration! Finally on the thirteenth day, through the efforts of my friends, I was told that my case was over and that I might return home on the understanding which I was compelled under duress to enter into that I was not to telegraph any news from the local papers.

LI SUM-LING.  
Peking, August 4, 1920.

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Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipment of

## FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Fillets	60 cts. per lb.
Finnan Haddocks	50 " " "
Selected Kippers	40 " " "
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DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS

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## SINN FEIN JUSTICE.

TRANSPORTATION FOR 15 YEARS.

A remarkable example of the way in which the Irish "Republican Government" asserts its authority in the detection and punishment of crime is revealed in the Irish Bulletin, an official organ. On Nov. 17 last bank officials at Ballydaly, Co. Cork, were robbed of £16,500. Subsequently, after investigations, warrants were issued from the Volunteer headquarters at Millstreet, Co. Cork. Eight men were arrested, and at the preliminary court where the prisoners were interrogated they denied any complicity in the affair.

It was then decided to hand them over to the banks from which the money had been stolen and to place the bankers in possession of the evidence.

Some witnesses, however, feared action by the British police against themselves, but were finally prevailed upon to sign their statements.

A PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

An envoy went to the directors of the banks concerned on April 26 with signed statements.

After the envoy's return to Millstreet it was learned that the British police had visited the banks and endeavoured to establish the identity of the envoy in order to take action against him.

The prisoners were again brought before the court and told that evidence ensuring their conviction had been signed by several witnesses, and they were advised to disclose the whereabouts of the stolen money.

They again refused to declare their guilt, but subsequently, under lengthy examination, one of the men, named Daniel Buckley, broke down and confessed.

He disclosed the hiding-place, and a Republican officer went to the spot and returned with £2,623, the amount left of Buckley's original share.

Buckley's admission unnerved his confederates, and before midnight four had admitted their guilt and disclosed the hiding-place of their spoil. Altogether about £9,000 was recovered.

On April 27 it was learned that the locality of the prison was known to outsiders, and, fearing information would reach the ears of the British police and that a rescue would be attempted, the guards were reinforced, and at 11.30 the prisoners were removed to a jail some miles distant.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

Next day, no information having been received from the banks, it was decided to court-martial the prisoners and large bodies of Volunteers were mobilised.

The court was composed of officers holding high rank, and the trial lasted five hours.

## BORED SNAKE ACTOR.

RAGE AND DEATH "TURN."

A really accomplished reptile has just arrived in London in the shape of the American "Hognosed Snake." When approached by man it acts in a most disturbing way, flapping part of its body and imitating an awesome hood like a cobra. In everything said "I am Death," it is the hognosed snake receiving a caller.

As you get nearer its rage and menace increase, but, one more step, and there is an anti-climax. The hood collapses, the snake "flaps" to the ground, turns on its back and appears perfectly harmless. Still it with a stick and it remains as limp as a piece of garden hose, but turn your back and it will crawl away.

The two specimens now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W., have gone through their "act" so often that they are too bored to repeat it for the present.

The point of the joke is that the hognosed snake is perfectly harmless.

The following sentences were imposed:

Daniel Buckley, 15 years' transportation.

M. O'Connor, 15 years' transportation.

Patrick Carmody, 10 years' transportation.

M. Murphy, 8 years' transportation.

James Cotter, 5 years' transportation.

John Buckley, 1 year's transportation.

Daniel Sullivan said to have received a small sum of money was ordered to leave Millstreet within 24 hours, and C. Buckley was acquitted.

The men sentenced to banishment were subsequently removed to the coast and transported.

SENTENCE INCREASED.

Twelve days later Daniel Buckley returned and was re-arrested.

It is alleged that in his possession a list was found of those he had marked for execution. It contained 20 names of those engaged in the trial, judges or witnesses.

He was brought before a court-martial, and his sentence was increased to 20 years' transportation. He was sent out of the country under an armed guard.

The evidence given at the trial revealed all the plans that had been made for the robbery, and it also revealed how an ever greater cost was projected in the form of a night raid on the Munster and Leitrim Bank. Before this project was put into operation the gang was entirely







